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The official returns of the recent election in Mississippi show that the total vote in eight congressional districts was 18,078. The election was a farce.

The principal business of Democratic members of Congress and State legislatures at present is selecting candidates for complimentary votes for positions of honor.

As the Journal understands it, President Gompers used his influence to settle the strike which Mr. Shaffer so causelessly begun on behalf of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers, securing to the men better terms than they would have got with the defeat of Mr. Shaffer.

The failure of the Council committee to report the boulevard ordinance Monday night affords ground to believe that the proposition will be dropped until a more convenient season. The conservative people of the city are not in favor of such an undertaking while the city's finances are in the present condition.

The opinion prevails in Washington and among leading members of Congress that all that is necessary for the control and regulation of trusts can be accomplished by amendments to the Sherman anti-trust law. This was the ground taken by Attorney General Knox in his very able speech at Pittsburg, and he is not likely to have been mistaken.

Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's speech at Birmingham on the eve of starting for South Africa will tend to confirm the general impression of his ability as a practical statesman and of his enthusiastic devotion to British interests. His visit to South Africa will be a new departure in British colonial government and may have important results.

James K. Hardie, a Scotch member of the British Parliament, who was arrested at Brussels by mistake for an Anarchist, was a coal miner from his seventh till his twenty-fourth year, and is now editor of a paper published in the interests of labor. His arrest was an unfortunate mistake, but he should not try to give it international importance.

William E. Curtis, or rather the Chi cago Record-Herald, shows that Senator Gorman is the ablest and most consistent a moderate protectionist, and all that, but always for the success of the party. But Mr. Curtis will never be able to convince the Cleveland contingent that a protectionist Democrat is the man for a Democratic President.

The capture of one Japanese sealer off the coast of Russia and the sinking of another, involving the killing of several Japanese, may have serious consequences. It is probable the Japanese boats were within the three-mile limit of the coast. therefore, subject to capture, but the relations between the two countries are so strained that Japan may refuse to listen to reason in the case.

The tone of the Sentinel toward Mr. Bryan has decidedly changed since it hailed him as "the peerless leader." but Mr. Bryan has not changed. What were Democratic principles with him and the Sentinel are Democratic principles to Mr. Bryan now, while the Sentinel has learned that a Democratic victory cannot be won with such principles, and consequently treats them as heresies.

General Chaffee said at Chicago: "The Filipinos are beginning to realize what great things the United States is doing and will do for the good of the islands. and the insurrection is over." As to the behavior of our soldiers in the Philippines Vice Governor Wright said: "It has been temperate in the face of circumstances that would try the patience Such testimony as this gall and wormwood to the modern copper-

Although he is now the head of a denominational college, Dr. Joseph Swain stands the class of schools which he denominational college," he inauguration speech at Swarth-I never say aught to dispar-States of the West and Northwest, is the State University, and whose work is materially increasing the civilization of this country." He also favors co-education. It disgrace.

THE DAILY JOURNAL in society. Higher education in this country is decidedly co-educational in its trend. It is fortunate that this great country affords opportunity for bigher education, both in co-educational and separate institutions." Dr. Swain's experience at the Indiana State University makes him authority on both these subjects.

THE CASE OF THE NONUNION MINERS.

It looks as if the nonunion men might get something like a judicial definition of their status and rights by the anthracite coal commission. They were not represented in the conferences that led to the appoint- The transportation facilities of the coun-2.50 ment of the commission. During the strike try, great as they are, are not equal to they appeared at frequent intervals as the victims of dynamite outrages and other at- are choked with prosperity. Chicago patacks, but their interests were lost sight of in the larger struggle between the union men and the operators. In submitting the history, except in times of a widespread case for arbitration the operators stipulated that under no circumstances would they dition is almost universal throughout the "go back" on the nonunion men whom they had employed by removing them merely to trade there is a rush in coal business, the up their jobs by striking. On the first day | corn and wheat crops are demanding atof the meeting of the commission an attorney appeared who said he represented | Chicago is reported as saying that it would the nonunion men who worked during the strike, and he wished to know what their status would be before the commission. The commission took the matter under advisement and the next day informed the attorney that he might submit a statement showing whom he represented, by what au- able. At some trade centers the blockade thority, what points other than those al- is causing heavy loss of perishable goods. ready at issue between the main parties | At Pittsburg industrial prosperity is threatto the controversy he wished to introduce, and a pledge that his clients would submit to the award of the commission. Thus the said that nearly sixty thousand workmen nonunion men were allowed, through their | are temporarily idle on this account. The attorney, to intervene in a proceeding to supply of coal is sufficient, but the railable interest because it is the first formal expression from a class of men who have endured much, and who, thus far, have had no hearing. Their demands are: First-For an increase of 20 per cent. upon

the price paid during the year 1901 to employes performing contract and piece work. Second-For a like increase of 20 per cent. the movement of which is blockaded. Mines upon the price paid during the year 1901 to employes paid by the hour, day or week. Continuing, the statement says that instead of desiring a reduction in the hours of employment, "we insist upon a right to work as many hours as we choose and as | thrown idle places the figure at 20,000 and opportunity affords so as to better our contion and increase our earning capacity.' The statement then says: Third-We demand the adoption at each

colliery of whatever methods may be necessary and practicable to secure for the miner a minimum rate of 60 cents per ton of 2,240 pounds upon all coal sold from said colliery, the differentials now existing at the various mines to be maintained. Fourth-We protest against the making of any agreement between the United Mine by prosperity. Workers of America and our employers de-

termining what wages shall be paid to us, and what shall be the conditions of our employment, or pretending to deal in any respect whatever with our rights or interests as mine workers. Fifth-We earnestly protest against any agreement being made by our employers with the United Mine Workers of America for the reason that any agreement, if made, will render it impossible for us to continue

to earn our living by our labors in and about the mines in which we are now employed, or to which such agreement applies, and will subject us and our families to all manner of abuse, violence, outrage and probably murder. The nonunion men insist that it shall be 'an indispensable condition to any dealing whatever with any members of the mine workers' union that they shall be required to desist from all manner of annoyance to

lawful manner we choose." The nonunion miners now employed are said to number about 2,000. This is a small number compared with that of the union men, but it is not an insignificant body of men and every one of them has individual rights. They stand with the union men in demanding an increase of 20 per cent. in wages and a like reduction in working hours and payment by the ton for all coal mined. On these important points of common interest they agree with the United Mine Workers, but at this point they diverge. The rest of their demands are for individual liberty and protection in their personal rights. Mr. Mitchell, speaking for the United Mine Workers, demands recognition of the union with the implied right of persecuting and boycotting those who are not members of it. The nonunion men demand the recognition of individual manhood and the protection of the laws in the exercise of inalienable rights formulated by the Declaration of Independence and guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. The issue which they have

into insignificance beside it

A MISTAKE OF ORGANIZED LABOR. The recent action of a trade union of Schenectady, N. Y., in expelling a member of the union because he was a member of the National Guard and served with his company during a strike which required the calling out of the militia. is causing considerable comment. The facts were published in the news columns of the Journal a few days ago. William Potter. a member of the local Painters' and Decorators' Union of Schenectady, was expelled, as the official notification stated, "for being a member of the National Guard, contrary to our rules as laid down in our national by-laws." The officers of union went still further and compelled Potter's employers to dismiss him under of withdrawing all of their other workmen. Potter served in the volunteer army during the Spanish war and at its conclusion resumed work at his old trade No charge was brought against him except that above stated. On discharging him his employers gave him a letter of recommendation certifying that he was a good mechanic, willing to work for his em-

The union at Schenectady undoubtedly made a mistake. The Journal is not prepared to say whether or not the national by-laws of any labor union forbid members to belong to the State militia, but if they do they should be repudiated. The laws of New York make every able-bodied citizen between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years liable to military duty and empower the Governor, whenever he deems it necessary, to order an enrollment of all such persons, other than those who are already members of the National Guard. Other States have similar laws. From the foundation of the government the militia, our citizen soldiers, have been regarded as the guardians of law and order. Military serv-State, and voluntary service

above those of the country. Moreover, it is equivalent to assuming that those who violate law to an extent that requires the calling out of the militia are more entitled to sympathy than those whose duty it is to enforce law and order. Organized labor ought not to be willing to place itself in this position. It is a position that cannot be successfully defended before the people.

A PENALTY OF PROSPERITY.

Advices from different parts of the country show that business is suffering from an excess of prosperity. Paradoxical as this may appear, it is nevertheless true the demands upon them. The railroads pers say that city is experiencing the worst congestion of freight traffic in strike, and railroad officials say the concountry. In addition to the ordinary fall cotton crop has begun to move and the tention. A prominent railroad official at require at least 25 per cent, more motive power and cars to handle the freight offered to his road than the company possessed or could obtain. Traffic men estimate that 50,000 more cars could be vantageously used at once than are availened by the inability of the railroads to supply furnaces and mills with fuel. It is which they were not an original party. On | roads cannot handle it. On one day of last Monday evening their attorney submitted & | week twenty-two blast furnaces in the statement defining their position and em- Pittsburg district were obliged to shut bodying their demands. It is of consider- down for lack of fuel because the reilroads could not deliver it. "For more than week," says a Pittsburg paper, "some of the merchant furnace interests have not had a single car of coke pass through the blockaded Conway yards. In these yards there are now about four thousand cars, are idle throughout the Pittsburg district An estimate of the number of men at a time when the output is sorely needed. These men are losing in daily wages about \$66,000." All this is due to a congestion of traffic. There have been times when the railroads complained of dull business, but now it is a plethora of traffic that troubles them. They are paralyzed

The general superintendent of free delivery favors the rapid extension of rural free delivery. He says in his annual report that popular pressure for the service become irresistible, and the sooner it is extended over the entire country the sooner its benefits will be realized in increased revenues. Relative to the practice of the department in permitting rural carriers to act as agents for newspaper pub-

lishers the report says: This adds another public convenience rural free delivery. The opportunity to receive daily papers is a real blessing to the farmer and his family. The daily press us and our families and shall permit us to opens to them a new view into the business exercise our right to earn our living in any and social world. It places them in direct contact with the centers of population and of trade, creating new opportunities, new ambitions and new desires. In this way the service is bringing about an evolution in the social conditions of farm life which will tend to lessen the flow of population from country to city.

> It is not often that government officials have occasion to discuss social conditions in connection with public affairs, but in this case the connection is obvious.

The Conference of Charities now in sesdiscussion in the case reported from Winamac, where a nineteen-year-old boy stole a set of harness said he did order that he might be sent where he could learn something. "I shall be glad to go to the penitentiary, where I can trade," he said. Such a statement indicates a possibility of reformation, but thousands of boys graduate from idleness into crime who never are reformed. A State manual training school to teach porr boys trades might prove a better preventive of crime than a State reform school.

The delegation of British workingmen of twenty-three representatives of as many different trades and labor organizations. They visit the United States upon the vitation and as the guests of Alfred Mosely, an English philanthropist who desired to give them an opportunity of studying industrial conditions in this country at first hand. No doubt they will get many new ideas, but they will hardly be able to prevent American enterprise from invading British markets.

THE HUMORISTS.

Modest.

New York Sun. He-I love the true, the good, the beautiful. Miss Screleaf-Oh, Mr. Blank, this is so sud-

True Enough

Baltimore American. He-I say doctors are the meanest men going, and I can prove it. She-How so?

He-Even when they treat a man he has to pay for the drinks they give him.

Preparations.

Washington Post

"Is you got a razo: you could len' me to shave merse'f?" asked Mr. Erastus Pinkey. "I'se gwine to de pahty to-night." "What's de matter wif yoh own razor?" "Well, you see, I jes' got it stropped up fine dis aftuhnoon an' I hates to dull de edge."

Divided.

Philadelphia Press. "Johnny," said his mother, severely, "someone has taken a big piece of ginger cake out of the pantry.

"O Johnny!" she exclaimed. "I didn't think t was in you." "It ain't, all," replied Johnny, "part of it's in Elsie."

Well! Well!

Yonkers Statesman Church-The doctor said I must go to a certain well and drink the water every day. Gotham-Do you suppose there was any benefit

"No. I think it was for the exercise that he prescribed that particular well." "It was a long way off?" "Yes; you see I was far from well."

First After-Dinner Speech.

Cincinnati Commercial Tribune. "I wonder who made the first after-dinner speech?" asked the Philosopher. "Adam," replied the Wise Guy, promptly. "As soon as he got through with the core

that apple he said, 'the woman tempted me,

What He Got Back. He sent his boy to college, And now he cries, Alack!

He spent ten thousand dollars,

And got a quarter back. -Puck.

Hint by Which Local Manufacturers

HOME PRODUCTS.

Would Profit Largely. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: It is strange that the men and firms engaged in manufacturing in Indianapolis do not advertise their wares in the daily papers. A large majority of the citizens of Indianapolls have no idea of the number and size of our factories, or the vast amount of material they use and the immense quantity of their finished output, merely because the owners of the factories never advertise in our home journals. Is it any wonder that our people send away from home for wares that are made right at our own doors, when the makers never let their existence be known in any public manner? Merchants and manufacturers who depend on wage earners for trade can materially increase that trade and enable it to buy more and pay for what it buys by handling goods made by the factories that employ these wage earners. Indianapolis merchants and manufacturers who send away for wares that are made in Indianapolis are only encouraging others to send away for wares that are made by these same manufacturers. The moral of all this is that we should "patronize home industries" if we would become a great manufacturing city. "Let your light so shine that it may be seen." factory in this city were to take but two inches of space in the Sunday Journal to advertise its own products there would not be room for any reading matter.

JOSEPH R. PERRY.

Indianapolis, Nov. 17.

GATHERING IN MRS. MAY WRIGHT SEWALL'S DRAWING ROOM.

Mr. G. D. Perris, of London, England Delivers an Address on "Imperialism"-Criticises Recent Wars.

Last night at the residence of Mrs. May Wright Sewall a discussion of the prospects and probabilities of universal peace and international arbitration took place among a few invited guests of Mrs. Sewall, who were present to hear a paper on "Imperialism," by Mr. G. D. Perris, of London, England. Mr. Perris is the editor of Concord, and, being a member of the International Peace Society, is touring this country to learn the views of the thinking portion of the people on the questions arising from the desire of the society to create a peace sentiment in the world that will provoke a universal belief in the necessity for peace. Mr. Perris is the author of a history of the peace movement, which includes a report of the deliberations of The Hague conference and a discussion of its importance to the world's progress.

Mr. Perris, is his paper on "Imperialism," devoted most of his facts to the lessons learned from the Boer war. That this war was unnecessary and could have been averted, is his opinion. Its terrible results, awful cost of life and its devastation of South Africa, Mr. Perris argues, speak for peace. The war showed the world the terrible consequences of declarations of war between nations. The lives lost, the great expense, the heart aches and the loss of dignity of the participants and their subsequent regret for engaging in the struggle made it purposeless, he

Mr. Perris declared that the South African war had cost Great Britain \$1,250,000,000 and the loss of thousands of lives of good men and sons of England and her colonies. He said he rejoiced to say that the excaptured could be calculated from the figures. As a result there is no better condition in South Africa. The country is worse now than it has been and the means used-war-was not productive of the desired end-the entire subjugation of the South African people and the enforcement of their allegiance to the British crown. Mr. Perris said the money spent in the war by Great Britain was sufficiently large to pension all of the Boers at the time of the war and to maintain them and their descendants on pension in perpetuity The Philippine policy of the United States was criticised by Mr. Perris. He did not detail any of the conditions leading up to the war, because, he said, he was not conversant enough with the facts to attempt it. He did know, however, he said, that the war was an unjust one from a humanitarian and peace advocate view. The sub-

jection of natives and the civilizing of them by the means used-gunpowder and war machinery-was not complimentary to the American people, he said. Mr. Perris said the world would have to be educated up to the idea of universal peace and arbitration before the suggestion can be introduced by any of the nations. The civilized world, when it properly understands the motives of those persons and nations who advocate peace, will accept the new condition. All indications point to the establishment soon of peace ideas in the inds of the world's statesmen. When na. tions learn to look upon international disputes as nothing more nor less than a subject for the consideration of international courts, wars will cease, said Mr. Perris. He declared that in the past all wars known to history could have been averted if the peace sentiment prevailed, rather than the war spirit and emotion, which prompted the heads of nations to decisive action and declarations of war. When the people are taught to believe in the need of deliberation and calm consideration of in-

ternational disputes, then will wars be forgotten pages of history. After Mr. Perris had finished his paper there was an informal talk on the subject by the guests. Charles R. Williams, Mrs. Sewall and others entered the discussion. Mr. Williams declared that war has been necessary in many cases. War could not have been averted in 1861, and there was no other way to settle the differences of the North and South. He said he believed in peace and hoped for peace, but as condi-tions are now and because of sentiment the only way out of many difficulties between men and nations is to "stand up and fight

CHARGE WAS TOO GENERAL

Sapreme Court Reverses Decision in Fake Foot Racing Case.

Under a decision made by the Supreme Court yesterday John S. Johns and John P. Jaughn, who were given from two to fourteen years in the penitentiary from Franklin county, in June, 1901, on the charge of being mixed up in a fraudulent foot race, will regain their liberty. The court holds that the prosecuting attorney was not specific enough in the information filed against the men and that the charge of fraud and duress was too general. The information filed by the prosecution was that John P. Haughn, A. H. King, John S. Johns and J. C. Stillson, of Franklin county, "did entice, persuade and allure one Edward W. Duvall to a highway" on the pretense that Perry Ballard and J. C. Stillson would run a race for \$1,700. schemers are charged with compelling Duvall to lose \$1,700.

In handing down his opinion Judge Gillett said: "Duress and fraud may take forms innumerable and the presence of these words in the charge could but serve to admonish a person accused that such a case would be sought to be established against him, but they would not be at all calculated to advise him of the character of the evidence that he must expect to meet. In many civil cases pleadings have been condemned that attempted to aver

duress or fraud in general terms.

Senator Binkley's Funeral. The funeral of Senator Binkley, who died yesterday morning at Fletcher's Sanatorium, will be held to-morrow at 2 p. m.

AN EXHIBIT OF KERAMICS

THE HERRON INSTITUTE.

Work of the Individual Members of

tion at the John Herron Art Institute. of the club, Mrs. J. H. Orndorff, Mrs. W. There was music during the evening.

handsome one and the work shown in china painting and pottery ranks higher than that at any previous exhibits. About thirty-five of the members of the Keramic Club have their work placed in the exhibit and as each has a number of pieces the exhibit is very extensive, including plates, plaques, bric-a-brac, vases, tea sets, cameos, sconces and pottery. The exhibitors of the pottery are Mrs. Orndorff, Mrs. Day and Mrs. O. C. Wilcox. The pottery is attractive on account of its weird, fantastic appearance, and has been cleverly done. There are a number of casts, some made on the wheel, some in

Miss Whitridge, of Richmond, has probably the best work shown in the exhibit. coloring, strength and grace of pose are

is pretty and artistic The exhibit will be

NEW NORMAL FAVORED.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) of its inquiry. Answers were given to the question, "Does Indiana need another State Normal School?" by educators of the State

as lonows.		No
	Yes.	No. Opinio
Town and city super- intendents	27	24
County superint'ndents		12
Members of school boards	7	1
High school principals and teachers	6	6
College presidents and professors	1	2
Presidents of private normal schools		2
normal schools	_	

Total 68 The table indicates, the committee finds, that a large majority of the public school men are in favor of the proposition, while press no opinion. Inquiries were sent to distinguished educators at the head State schools in other commonwealths and the committee considers it a significant fact that in every case an affirmative reply was received.

Among the well-known Indiana educators who expressed themselves as strongly in favor of the new normal were Clarence N Kendall, superintendent of the Indianapolis schools: Frank W. Cooley, superintendent of the Evansville schools; W. T. Stott, president of Franklin College; C. T. Lane principal Fort Wayne High School; Theodore Shockney, president of the Board of School Commissioners of Union City; J. F. Haines, superintendent of schools, Noblesville: T. F. Fitzgibbon, superintendent of schools, Columbus, and many others. PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

The committee is ready to conclude that

public sentiment has so advanced to meet the new normal school proposition that the members of the next Legislature will hardly be able to go against the will of their constituents, especially when it is understood that there is nothing political in the matter. After the approval of the association, which will undoubtedly be given today, the matter will next be brought to the attention of the State Teachers' Association, and although the Terre Haute Normal and private schools may make a vigorous mendation, it is believed the proposition will go before the next Legislature with the solid backing of public school men. With the movement moving along so favorably there is some discussion already as to where the new \$150,000 school should be established. Although local pride influences many of the educators who are attending the meeting of the town and city school superintendents, many of them do not hesitate to say that Indianapolis is the ideal place for the new normal on account of the facilities which no other city in the State can afford. It is pointed out that convenience of access to libraries, convenience of railway transportation and other things point to Indianapolis as the natural location of the school. The first session of the thirteenth meeting of the Town and City School Superintendents' Association, which began last night in the rooms of the State Board of Agriculture, was devoted entirely to the

discussion of the topics, "The Best Meth-

od of Selecting Teachers and of Determin-

Legislation.

ing their Tenure of Office," and "Needed

cussed by Robert L. Hughes, superintend-

school superintendents, discussed the sec

The first was dis-

ent at Whiting, and the topic was rounded off by A. A. Campbell, superintendent at R. I. Hamilton, of Huntington, and R. K. Bedgood, of Lafayette, both city

ond topic. General discussion was participated in by a number of the superintenddegree of the Odd Fellows, will be in ser Superintendent Hughes made one suggeson that caused a ripple of amusement, I sion to-morrow.

"There should be pretty teachers in the schools," said he, "and they should dress as tastefully and as well as possible. It **BIG LOVE FEAST PLANNED**

INDIANA PYTHIANS WILL MEET IN TOMLINSON HALL.

has performed satisfactory work should not be worried by the fear of dismissal at the end of the year and that some action should be taken by which good teachers be

retained for at least four years. He made Union B. Hunt and Other Officers Outseveral suggestions as to how teachers line the Nature of the Meeting-District Meetings.

> A great mass meeting of the Knights of Pythias of the State will be held before the winter is over if the plans of several of the leading officers go through. The idea is to have Pythians from all over the State come together in Tomlinson Hall for a sort of love feast, to get better acquainted and to discuss in a committee of the whole ways and means for the general betterment of the order. The meeting will be secret.

Union B. Hunt, who is one of the officers of the order advocating the mass meeting, said yesterday: "You can say that the meeting will almost certainly be held. The exact date has not been fixed, but it will be toward the close of the winter. It is desired to get several thousand members of the order together to get better acquainted, to increase enthusiasm and to take are graduates of normal schools. There action by popular vote on matters of importance, legislative in nature, which will be brought up at that time. The meeting will be a big one, probably the biggest ever held by the Knights of Pythias in Indicounted up the teachers in Indiana who

> The mass meeting will not be on the order of a convention, it is understood, but simply a coming together of Knights from all over the State for the good of the order. Other officers who discussed the suggestion expressed themselves as neartily in favor of it. The plan was brought up yesterday at the meeting of deputy chancellors in the office of Grand Keeper of Records and Seal Bowers. The deputies met at the call of C. A. Tyndall, of Shelbyville, the newly-elected grand chancellor, Seventeen of the twenty districts were represented. The principal question before the meeting was whether the district meetings should be continued. Although Mayor Bookwalter, who was chancellor of the order in the State last year, expressed himself as opposed to the continuance of the district meetings the sentiment expressed yesterday was in favor of retaining them.

DISTRICT MEETINGS. District meetings will be held as follows: Mishawaka, Dec. 5; Hammond, Dec. 4; Galshould be given more money. County in- | veston or Winamac, Dec. 3; Richmond, Dec. 9; Seymour, Dec. 11; Jeffersonville, Dec. 12; Shelbyville, Dec. 18; Evansville, Jan. 6; North Manchester, Feb. 18; Fort Wayne, Feb. 19; Decatur, Feb. 20; Alexandria, Feb. 24; Greencastle, Feb. 4.

> Seventeen out of twenty of the district deputies were present yesterday and a number of the Grand Lodge officers.

The deputies here were as follows: J. C. Crowe, Garrett; Thomas Turner, Walkerton; Adolph Biccard, Rochester; E. B. Lenhart, Decatur; J. E. McHenry, Wabash; Will P. Hart, Covington; Will H. Johnston, Crawfordsville; W. T. Stinson, Alexandria; I. W. Kelly, Richmond; J. E. McGaughey, Indianapolis; C. A. Rockwell, Cloverdale; Ellottsville; R. W. Buxton, W. Martin, Scottsburg; W. H. U. Grant, Ogden, Jeffersonville; O. W. Shryer, Bloomfield: William Effer, Boonville, The Grand Lodge officers present were: Grand Chancellor C. A. Tyndall, Shelbyville; Vice Grand Chancellor M. E. Elkhart; Grand Prelate George W. Powell, Indianapolis; Grand Master of Exchequer W. A. Morris, Frankfort; Grand Keeper of Records and Seal Frank Bowers, Indianapolis; Grand Inner Guard Jonce Monahan, Orleans: Grand Outer Guard Frank L Gass, Muncle; Grand Instructor E. H. Chadwick, Shelbyville; Trustees C. L. Bartel, Warsaw, L. A. Barnett, Danville, and John H. Frank, Alexandria; Past Grand Chancellors U. B. Hunt, Indianapol F. S. Neal, Chicago, W. L. Heiskell, Indianapolis, and J. R. Carnahan, Indianapolis. R. A. Brown, recorder of the Supreme Tribunal, was also present.

Sixth Regiment Officers.

The Sixth Regiment of the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, held a meeting at Vincennes last Friday and elected Gustave Conzman, Terre Haute, colonel; William Daily, Brazil, lieutenant colonel, and W. W. Ross, Evansville, major. The regiment includes the companies from Terre Haute, Evansville and the southwestern part of the State.

State Forestry Board's Recommenda-

The State Board of Forestry has recommended to Governor Durbin that the next Legislature be asked to appropriate money to provide a perpetual forestry reserve of not less than 2,000 acres of waste land, costing not more than \$8 per acre. The recommendation is made also that an annual appropriation of \$1.50 an acre be made to plant and care for trees. The reserve is sug-

thus raised is not only the most important one before the commission, but it much the most important that all others

his is true not only within the a ban upon patriotism and good citizen-

most valuable asset of a teacher." Hughes expressed himself firmly of the opinion that no teacher should be appoint-BEAUTIFUL WORK ON DISPLAY AT ed who could not show a high school education. He contended that a teacher who

helps the morale of a schoolroom and is a

NO USE FOR TIPPLERS.

came out flatly on one proposition. "We

should never have any use for a man that

boozes," he said, "or for a man who is

profane, or for a man that is the least

bit dishonest." Mr. Campbell deplored the

fact that teachers are paid such small

salaries, and concluded his discussion with

State Superintendent Frank L. Jones

"the

added a new line to the discussion of the

thing we have to consider just now is how

to get teachers at all, more than just

what should be required of them. I have

received from one-third of the counties in

the State urgent requests to recommend

teachers. They cannot get them. There

are more jobs than men to fill them, and

we have to import teachers from other

States. We must work with the material

we have at present. There are 3,350 teach-

ers in the State who have graduated from

high schools; there are 1,100 that are col-

lege graduates; there are about 1,200 that

are something like 17,000 who have no better

than a common school education. These

"The system of paying teachers is re

sponsible for the scarcity. The other day

are getting \$1,500 a year, and I could not

find more than 100 of them. I think that

high school training should be required,

but until something is done in Indiana

little use to demand extraordinary quali-

toward better pay for teachers there is

In discussing the second topic, Superin-

tendent Hamilton said he was of opinion

that the schools of the State fare better

when they do not have to go into the Legis-

lature. "If the next Legislature leaves us

as well off as we are now I will be satis-

fied," he said. "There are some things

that need legislative attention, though,

he pointed out. He enumerated them as

follows: The length of the term of the State superintendent should be four years

instead of two, as at the present time. The

truancy law, although working remarkably

well, should be amended so that it takes

controls him until sixteen instead of at

school laws should be codified.

intendent Hamilton.

Necessity and Feasibility

city schools, Goshen.

General discussion.

School Janitors.

schools, Terre Haute.

General discussion

School Board

fourteen, as at present. A new normal

stitutes should be under the authority of

the State Board of Education, which

should see to it that educators of ability

attend them all. Twelve leading educators

week and expenses to make the rounds of

the county institutes. The new school trus-tee to be elected should be elected in July.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

this topic, agreed with the views of Super-

Superintendent Bedgood, who followed on

There are 150 superintendents, town, city

and county, attending the meeting. More

than usual interest attaches to the meeting

on account of the new normal-school prop-

osition and other subjects of special impor-tance. The programme for to-day follows:

-Wednesday, 8:30 a. m.-

"Additional Normal School Facilities-

Report of committee: J. W. Carr. super

intendent of the city schools, Anderso

chairman; R. A. Ogg, superintendent of the

city schools, Kokomo, and C. M. McDaniel,

superintendent of the city schools, Madison

Discussion, led by W. A. Wirt, superintendent of the city schools, Bluffton, and

V. W. B. Hedgepeth, superintendent of the

-Wednesday, 2 p. m .--

superintendents.)

Discussion led by W. H. Anderson, men

ber of the Board of Education, Wabash,

and W. H. Wiley, superintendent of the city

"Relation of the Superintendent to the

Discussion led by Hon. Theodore Shock-

ney, member of the Board of Education,

Union City; C. W. Kendall, superintendent

city schools, Indianapolis; J. S. Jackson,

member of the Board of Education, Green-

field, and F. W. Cooley, superintendent of

-Wednesday, 7:30 p. m.-

president of Berea College, Kentucky.

Address by Dr. William Goodsell Frost.

Subject: "Educational Pioneering in the

meeting of school boards and city

should be employed at a salary of \$50

figures are eloquent.

fications.

remarks on educational requirements.

first topic. "I tell you," he said,

Superintendent Campbell, who followed,

should be appointed.

the Club-Exhibit Will Be Open All This Week.

The Keramic Club opened its sixth annual exhibit last night with a brilliant recep-The guests were received by the officers S. Day, Mrs. T. E. Hadley, Mrs. T. B. Adams, Mrs. Pink Hall, Mrs. Thomas Harrington, Mrs. Edward Meyer and Miss Alice Brown. The members of the Research Club were present as guests of honor. The exhibit this year is an exceptionally

the mold and some coiled. All are exceedingly odd and pretty.

Her work includes a sconce, in which the admirable, and three framed figures. All are of great merit. Mrs. Charles F. Palmer has a number of pieces in the exhibit. Her work is well done, being mostly in flowers. One of her pieces is a tall vase covered with hollyhock blossoms, which is exquisite. Mrs. C. J. Buchanan displays some luster work in salad plates and a dragon jar. These are attractive, the designs being especially original and well done. Mrs. O. C. Wilcox has a large number of pieces on display, which include plates, punch bowl, paste and jewel work, a child at six years instead of seven, and pottery and others. She follows the conventional style in a number of her plates and her realistic and flower designs are school. A new system of tuition levy. The rich and beautiful. Mrs. W. S. Day has some very handsome vases on exhibition, her vase of purple asters being of great merit and beauty.

Mrs. Thomas E. Hadley excels in conventional vases and plates. Mrs. T. Harrington has a tankard which is admirable, and a plaque and other which are well done. Some pretty plates, after the French design, and a dainty chocalate set, are the work of Mrs. John J. Garver. Mrs. William Welch displays some good work, a tankard and bon boxes being especially pretty. A rose plaque, strikingly framed in black, is the work of Miss Daisy Atland. Mrs. C. B. Ford has several pretty cracker jars done in gold and brown, and other pieces. Mrs. Edmund Clark has a punch bowl and cups which are very delicate and pretty. A strikingly done poster plaque is the work of Miss Flora Greenstreet. One of the finest pieces shown is the work of Miss Bessie Scott Barry. It is a three-quarter length view of her sister in

fancy costume. The color tones are exceptionally fine and the figure is gracefully and artistically done. Mrs. W. B. English has some fine work in heads and vases. Miss Catherine Conard, of Muncie, displays some very handsome plates in conventional designs. Among the pieces done by Mrs. Edward Meyer is a spinning woman which is attractive. Mrs. Robert Turnbull shows some fine plates in conventional design and a poster plaque. Mrs. C. M. Hammond has some richly painted heads done in the brown on plates and other pieces Miss Myrtle Taylor has some striking work in the way of plates and a vase done in deep rich coloring, in a bold, attractive style. Miss Melville exhibits a fruit set. Mrs. Charles F. Kramer has a pretty rose vase among her exhibits. Mrs. L. H Renkert has a framed figure piece of a dancing girl, which is graceful and artistic. Mrs. Albert Henley has a number of pretty pieces, among them a jardiniere of narcissus blossoms. Mrs. A. V. P. Adams, of Shelbyville, shows some dainty soup plates in shell design. Worthy of mention is the work of Mrs. Orndorff, the club's president. She shows some vases which are fine. One is covered with richly colpenditure of \$25,000 for each of the Boers | ored designs of the wayfaring berry. Another is of clever Japanese figures in luster. Her spinning-wheel picture is also good Mrs. Pink Hall shows a punch bowl which

until Sunday evening, from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m., daily. Each day members of the Keramic Club will act as hostesses. day Mrs. T. F. Harrington, Mrs. Charles Palmer, Mrs. Edward Meyer, Mrs. John Garber, Mrs. Orndorff and Miss Whitridge will be in charge.

THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT

Southern Mountains.'

Miscellaneous business.

General discussion.

the city schools, Evansville.

ODD FELLOWS IN SESSION AT THE GRAND LODGE HALL.

> Memorial Services for Past Grand Master C. C. Binkley-Officers Elected and Reports Submitted.

The delegates to the Grand Encampment of the Odd Fellows of the State were in session here vesterday and last night in the Grand Lodge Hall at Pennsylvania and Washington streets. The reports of the officers of the encampment were received and the new officers for the ensuing year most college presidents and professors ex- elected without opposition as follows: Grand patriarch, G. W. Trester, of Aurora; grand high priest, Joseph Hall, of Indianapolis: grand senior warden, V. I. Nickey, of Gaston; grand junior warden, Rev. J. M. Baker, Marion; grand scribe, W. H. Leedy, of Indianapolis; grand treasurer, A. C. Daily, of Lebanon. J. D. Henderson, retiring grand patriarch, was elect-

ed grand representative. At the opening of the morning session memorial services for Past Grand Master C. C. Binkley, of Richmond, who died at a hospital in this city early yesterday morning, were held. Senator Binkley was one of the most prominent Odd Fellows in the State, and the expressions of sorrow at his | tivated for timber and made to produce a death were many and sincere. Those who made addresses at the memorial service were T. R. Jessup, of Richmond; Grand Scribe W. H. Leedy, of this city; Senator Barlow, of Plainfield, and S. P. Stroup, of Shelbyville. W. H. Leedy, T. R. Jessup and Enoch G. Hogate were constituted a committee to prepare appropriate resolu-

which meets to-day. GRAND PATRIARCH'S REPORT. In his report, which was presented in the forenoon, Grand Patriarch J. D. Henderson spoke of the prosperous condition of the order, which is in better shape now than it has ever been, with a membership of alfight against recognition of the recom- most 15,000. He said that the net gains in membership during the past year have been the largest in the history of the order in Indiana. The report of Grand Scribe Leedy showed that there are now 257 effective encampments, and that the total receipts for the year were \$62,066.89. The to-tal resources of the encampments are \$150,-848.92. The receipts of the Grand Encamp ment for the year were \$7,047.74; expenditures, \$5,931.79; balance, \$2,949.49.

The session of the encampment brought to a close in the afternoon and last night the team of Indianapolis Lodge, No. 465, the prize winners at the Sovereign Grand Ladge meeting at Des Moines, exemplified the work in the first and third degrees in the Grand Lodge hall. The district deputies also held a session to discuss matters relative to the good of the

This afternoon the delegates to the Grand Lodge meeting will make a visit to the Odd Fellows' State Home at Greensburg. A special train will leave this city at 1:30 m., returning, leave Greensburg at 5:45 p m., and it is expected that at least 600 people will make the trip.

Grand Lodge To-Day.

The Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., will be in session to-day and to-morrow at the hall at Pennsylvania and Washington streets with from 1,100 to 1,200 delegates in attendance. The Daughters of Rebekah, the side

FOREST RESERVE NEEDED.

tion to Governor Durbin.

gested to educate the people of the State in the commercial value of forestry. The amount of timber land in Indiana, as stated by the report of the secretary of the State board, is given as 250,000 acres of heavy timber, 834,506 acres of secondgrowth timber of the second grade, and 3.733.456 acres of thin, wood-pasture timber. Of the original vast acreage of timber, 18,there remains only about one-seventy-fifth of the former acreage. The report of the secretary indicates that the timber supply of the State is rapidly dwindling. Attention is called to the fact that there is prac-

tically no effort made to reforest sections of the State where the timber has disanpeared. The report shows that there are thousands of acres of land in Indiana good for timber growing yet unfit for agriculture. These lands could be made to produce a supply of timber of the utmost value for use in Indiana factories. There are 2,413 manufacturing institutions in the State, and of these 747 use lumber as a primary material and the others use it in some form. The report says that the good agricultural lands must and will be used for farming and the waste and broken lands, which are unfit for good farming, should be culsupply for the future needs of the State There are 692,738 acres of such land in Indiana peculiarly fitted for timber growing. This kind of land is found prominently in

two sections of the State, the extreme north and the south. The report sets out what other States are doing for forestry, and in comparison Indiana's annual appropriation of \$1.800 is insignificant. The recommendation is made that two more members be added to the State Forestry Board, one to represent the Hardware Dealers' Association and the

RELATIVES CLAIMED THE BODY.

other to represent farming interests.

Remains of Mrs. Mary Scott Did Not Go to Medical College.

The relatives of Mrs. Mary Scott, of Marion, Ind., recovered her body yesterday from the Central Medical College. It had been turned over to the college by Coroner Brayton, as the stipulated time allowed by law for the disposition of unclaimed bodies had expired. The woman died recently at

St. Vincent's Hospital. She came to this city three weeks ago, suffering from cirrhosis of the liver. She called for treatment at the college dispensary. Her case was regarded as a serious one, and the college authorities advised the woman to go to St. Vincent's Hospital She died Nov. 11, and the body was taken to the Central College, where an autopsy was held. Dr. Foxworthy, acting in place of Dr. Joseph C. Alexander, asked Dr. Brayton for the body. The latter allowed the body to go to the college for the autopsy, and, as nothing was known of the woman's relatives, Dr. Brayton said the college might have it if no one showed up

within the allotted time to claim it. A daughter of Mrs. Scott came to the city vesterday and claimed her mother's body. was taken in charge by Undertaker Tutewiler and prepared for shipment to Marion. Dr. Brayton said he was positive no irregularities had been practiced by the physicians at the Central College, as ve them the body because he could po nd any relatives of it.